

For the country, as a whole, about 40 per cent of the stations had more than normal rainfall and the others less than normal.—*Reprint from Weather and Crop Bulletin, September 7.*

FIFTH SUCCESSIVE FAVORABLE MONSOON PROBABLE IN INDIA

For the fifth successive year reports from India indicate that the monsoon, or rainy season, will be favorable. A cable received on August 23 from Trade Commissioner C. B. Spofford, Calcutta, states that to date rainfall was slightly above normal on the northwest frontier, and in Rajputana, central India, the Central Provinces, Hyderabad, and Madras; and normal throughout all other regions. It is still blowing actively and the Indian Government forecast for August and September indicates normal rainfall in northwest India and normal or excess on the peninsula.—*Reprint from Commerce Reports, September 6, 1926, No. 36.*

METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY FOR SOUTHERN SOUTH AMERICA, JULY, 1926

By Señor J. B. NAVARRETE, DIRECTOR

[El Salto Observatory, Santiago, Chile]

The first half of July was much the more rainy, in contrast to the second half, which was relatively dry.

The month opened with an important anticyclonic center off the central zone, with a maximum pressure of 768 mm. at the Island of Juan Fernandez.

Between the 3d and the 6th a large depression crossed the far southern region and showed its influence throughout the country in general bad weather, heavy winds and rains. The maximum precipitation in a day was observed on the 6th at San Fernando, 81 mm. Increases in river stages and floods were general.

From the 7th to the 9th the bad weather abated temporarily, while the pressure rose and continued variable, with low temperatures.

Between the 10th and 13th another great depression affected the country, causing general bad weather, violent winds, and rains as far as Coquimbo, where on the 11th there was observed a 24-hour rainfall of 44 mm. Heavy as this was, the maximum rainfall occurred on the 13th at San Fernando, 79 mm. in 24 hours. Again there was a general rise of rivers and occurrence of floods.

On the 14th and 15th the bad weather moderated, upon the establishment of anticyclonic control over the country. On the 16th and 17th there were scattered and light rains as far north as Valdivia.

Between the 19th and 21st a fairly important depression influenced the country; the change of weather began with heavy mists in the central zone, and ended on the 21st with a rain from Valparaíso to Valdivia. Maximum

precipitation was registered at Arauco, 23 mm. in 24 hours. The weather then continued variable; fine weather occurred again on the 22d; on the 23d a new depression crossed the southern zone, and on the early morning of the 24th there were violent squalls of rain and snow in the central zone as far north as Santiago. On the 25th general fine weather was reestablished, anticyclonic control dominating the whole country.

Between the 26th and 28th a depression crossed the far south, causing dense mists and light rains in the southern zone, which extended into the central zone as far as Santiago.

On the 29th and 30th the weather was again fine, but on the 31st a large depression began to influence the southern part of the country, breaking with a violent storm of wind and rain between Arauco and Chiloe.

To summarize, the month of July showed a much more boisterous first half, a second half of more stable character; but in the last days of the month a new period of foul weather was threatening in the south.—*Transl. B. M. V.*

METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY FOR BRAZIL, JULY, 1926

By FRANCISCO SOUZA, Acting Director

[Directoria de Meteorologia, Rio de Janeiro]

During July the circulation in the lower strata of the atmosphere was rather active; six anticyclones entered the southern part of the continent, most of them very extensive; the continental depression and those of high latitudes showed unusual activity during the period. Practically all the paths of the anticyclones were normal. Frosts continued to be observed in the southern part of the country.

Rainfall was in general scant, except in parts of the central and southern region, where the values averaged above normal.

The blooming and growth of cane and tobacco were hindered by frosts and lack of rain. In the State of Bahia and in the northern part of the country atmospheric conditions were favorable to cacao and cotton. Wheat made good growth. The harvests of cotton and coffee in the central and southern part of the country are not giving good yields, and those of cane in the northern part are not promising.

Weather conditions in Rio de Janeiro were in general good, with much cloudiness. In temperature the days were relatively warm, and they were dry; but the nights were fresh and sometimes cold. Rainfall during the month was pitifully small. During a period of 75 years, or since 1851, there have been seven years in which the month of July showed rainfall similar to or at times lower than this.—*Transl. W. W. R. and B. M. V.*

BIBLIOGRAPHY

C. FITZHUGH TALMAN, in Charge of Library

RECENT ADDITIONS

The following have been selected from among the titles of books recently received as representing those most likely to be useful to Weather Bureau officials in their meteorological work and studies:

Alter, J. Cecil.

Mountain snow condition and rate of melting. p. 6-7. 37½ cm. (Utah farmer, 45th yr., June 25, 1926.)

Bénévent, Ernest.

Le climat des Alpes françaises. Paris. 1926. 435 p. figs. plates. 33 cm. (Mém. de l'Off. nat. mét. de France.)

Betz, Albert.

Wind-Energie und ihre Ausnutzung durch Windmühlen. Göttingen. 1926. v, 64 p. figs. plates. 23 cm.

Celebrazione del II.º centenario dall'inizio delle osservazioni meteorologiche in Padova. MDCCXXV-MCMXXV. Pinova. 1926. 104 p. plates (part fold.). 24½ cm. (Atte e mem. della R. Accad. di sci., lett. ed arti in Padova. Anno 385, 1925-26. N. S., vol. 42, disp. I.)

Delcambre.

Lexique météorologique. Paris 1926. fasc. 1, abaque-bolomètre. illus. plates. 32 cm.

Estalella, José.

Algunas consideraciones sobre la formación del granizo. p. 251-258. illus. 21½ cm. (Anales de la Soc. Española de física y química. t. 24, 1926.)